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* O. F. *

ILKA NURSERIES

L. W. MADARASZ,
PROPRIETOR.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
1888-'89.



SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
DAILY LIGHT PRINTING HOUSE.
1888.

PRICE LIST

—OF—

ILKA NURSERIES,

L. W. MADARASZ,

PROPRIETOR.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

1888-'89.

Announcement.

IN VIEW of my purpose to furnish only *first-class* trees, planted &c., and the great pains I take in sending out only such stock, I know that my prices are very reasonable. In no other article of merchandise should quality count for more than in trees and plants; as the first cost, at highest price, is trifling, when compared with the labor, expense and *time* that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain price, any more than good cloth at shoddy prices, without loss to some one. I am not only anxious that my plants should please when received, but also give satisfaction when coming into bearing or flower.

I only sell such as I would set out for myself. My aim is to have every transaction of advantage not only to myself but to the buyer as well. I believe I can do as well by those desiring to purchase as any one, and therefore invite correspondence.

In ordering, remember to give NAME, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS and how plants are to be sent.

Address,

ILKA NURSERIES,

L. W. MADARASZ, PROPRIETOR.

San Antonio, Tex.

REFERENCES: Any of the banks of San Antonio.

WHAT TO PLANT.

In this climate where we experience great heat, often of long duration, it is necessary to plant only such trees, shrubs, &c., as are heat hardy, and such as can stand the periodical dry seasons that visit South-west Texas. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that my customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, and time which is a great item, I have omitted from my catalogue, as far as possible, everything that is liable to suffer from extreme heat. I have also taken great pains (at a heavy outlay in experiments,) to secure both at home and abroad all valuable hardy trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs, &c., so as to render my assortment, as complete as possible, to which new additions are made from time to time. An examination of the Catalogue shows that quite an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter or fancier, whether for profit or pleasure, by judicious selection of the varieties offered for sale to accomplish almost any desired result. My purpose has been to offer quality and not quantity—my establishment is without exception the largest in the State.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Here in Texas, where our winters are mild and of a short duration, with some times weeks of Indian summer in mid winter, it is by far best to plant all trees and shrubs, as early as possible after the first cold snap, which is severe enough to drive the sap down, and for this reason: that although the trees or shrubs will show no outward signs of life before spring, yet the roots are growing and forming new roots, as our ground never freezes, but on the contrary is of sufficient warmth to enable all freshly planted trees, &c., to form new roots, and at the proper time to start the tree with a much greater vigor, than

those planted when nature is budding out, and thereby enabling it to withstand much more hardships, especially the hardships of the first summer.

HOW TO PLANT.

PREPARATION OF ROOTS.

Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots, up to the sound part. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

PRUNING.

Cut back the top and sides more or less in proportion to the general looks of the tree or shrub, especially thin out all the weak and small inner branches. Pruning of newly planted trees, can do no harm, as it will grow the more thrifty. The after pruning is altogether another branch of study. See remarks under head of pruning.

PLANTING.

Dig holes in proportion to the size of the tree or shrub to be planted; that is, large enough to allow every root of the plant to be spread out in their natural position. Then having the tree pruned as above directed, hold the tree in an upright position and shovel in the earth, carefully putting in the finest and best soil from the surface in among the roots, bringing every root in contact with the soil; avoid putting cloggy soil next to roots as that forms air spaces and will be apt to cause mildew at the roots. When the hole is nearly filled, tread gently with the foot, pressing the soil down firmly, and then water by giving two or more pails of water, depending somewhat on the size of tree and state of ground. After the water has settled, fill in the remaining soil and the tree is planted, and needs no more water, unless weather is very dry, until surrounding vegetation begins to show signs of budding out, when, if a dry time, they should be again thoroughly watered.

Avoid planting *too deep*. Plant so as it is about the same depth as when it was taken up.

All holes should be at least one foot deeper than the bottom of roots and filled up with the loose soil. The larger the holes the better. No manure need be used around the roots at the time of planting, only good surface soil. The manure can be applied on the surface afterwards. (See mulching). Though a little *thoroughly decayed* manure may be mixed with soil before planting, but unless you have had experience or seen how it is done, do not attempt it. Many a tree is killed by too much attention in that way.

STAKING.

If tree is tall and exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree and tied so as to prevent chaffing. Cloth strings are best—avoid wire.

MULCHING.

When the tree is planted, throw around it for say 2 feet each way 4 or 5 inches of rough manure or litter. This is particularly an advantage in this climate, it prevents the ground from baking or cracking, retains the moisture and maintains a more even temperature around the roots.

AFTER CULTURE.

The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees especially, as it stunts their growth and often ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until at least they are well established.

In orchards you can plant between the rows, almost every thing except corn and sorgum, as these furnish the trees with shade for portion of the season and just when the trees need it most they are suddenly made to take in the full force of the sun's rays.

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes, we destroy their identity. The pruning knife or shears, therefore should be used only to assist nature, and

must be handled with judgment and care: to lop off straggling branches, to thin out the tree, when it has become too dense and to remove all dead wood.

All trees and shrubs should be pruned in winter, except the following flowering shrubs: Syringa or mock Orange, Lilac and Spirea, they should be trimmed after they have finished flowering in spring, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out when too thick, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season, as these shrubs flower only on the preceeding year's growth. Pomegranates make much more ornamental shrubs, and flower much better when not pruned, except when used as hedge plants, they then require very close shearing. Altheas do almost as well in a hedge as the Pomegranates.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TREES TO ONE ACRE.

FEET.	
12 x 12.....	302
13 x 12.....	257
14 x 14.....	222
15 x 15.....	193
16 x 16.....	170
17 x 17.....	150
18 x 18.....	134
19 x 19.....	120
20 x 20.....	108
25 x 25.....	69
30 x 30.....	48

SHIPPING.

All trees, plants, &c., are sent by Express, unless specially ordered by freight. *Mailing Stock* I do not handle. My stock of plants are all well established, large and thrifty and in the end are cheaper than plants that can be sent by mail, which of necessity must be small.

FRUIT TREES.

Every year cut off about one-half of the previous year's growth, and thin out when necessary, remove all suckers and water sprouts, that is, the quick growing shoots coming out from the stem and branches; as trees grow older they will require less and less pruning.

All trees enumerated in this list are strong, thrifty trees.

Peaches.

Ripen in about the order named. Price 20 cents each. \$2.00 per dozen.

Free Stones.

Alexander—Medium size, red skin, flesh white, juicy and firm. slightly adhering to the stone.

Early Beatrice—Medium size, red skin, dark cheek, flesh melting, and of fine flavor.

Hale's Early—Medium size, white skin, with red cheek, flesh juicy, highly flavored, adheres partially to the stone.

Troth's Early—Medium size, white skin, with red cheek, handsome and highly flavored.

Mountain Rose—Large size, skin white, with crimson cheek. flesh white, melting and highly flavored.

Crawford's Early—Very large size, skin bright orange with red cheek, flesh yellow, rich and very juicy.

Richmond—Large size, yellow with red cheek, flesh melting and highly flavored.

Reeve's Favorite—Large size, oval with swollen point, skin yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and vinous flavor.

Haine's Surprise—Large size, skin white with red cheek, flesh pale, juicy and fine flavor.

Old Mixon Free—Very large, white skin with dark cheek, very juicy and highly flavored.

Stump the World—Large size, white skin, bright cheek, flesh white, juicy, of high flavor,

Salway—Large size, yellow skin, brown cheek, highly colored flesh, juicy and well flavored.

Clingstone.

June Cling—Medium size, yellow skin and flesh, deep red cheek, juicy and highly flavored.

Flewellen—Large size, skin red, dark red cheek, flesh red, juicy and highly flavored.

Chinese Cling—Very large and oblong, skin straw color, with light red cheek, flesh juicy and well flavored.

Indian Blood—Large size, dark claret and downy, flesh deep red, juicy and quite vinous in flavor.

Old Mixon Cling—Large size, somewhat oval, white skin, with bright red cheek, flesh white and highly flavored.

Heath Cling—Large size, oval, skin white—flesh pure white, juicy and fine aroma.

Pears.

Price—50 cents each. \$5.00 per dozen.

Le Conte—New, pyriform, pale yellow and smooth—in flavor the same as the Bartlett, but said to be more prolific.

Bartlett—One of the most reliable, large juicy and melting, with rich flavor, bears young and abundantly.

Kelfer's Hybrid—Vigorous grower, fruit irregular in shape, but very large, skin greenish yellow, flesh white and of fine quality.

Early Harvest—Extra vigorous grower, very large size, somewhat pyriform, immense bearer, and of the best quality.

Beurre D'Anjon—Large obovate, yellow, juicy and highly vinous in flavor—splendid grower and bearer.

White Dozean—An early and prolific bearer, small but very

delicious flavor—tree a slow grower, but withal a very valuable variety on account of its other good qualities.

Apricots.

Price—25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.

Early Golden—Pale orange color, flesh orange, juicy and very sweet.

Orange—Same as above except it has a slightly ruddy cheek.

Peach—Very large and handsome, rich in flavor and juicy.

Quinces.

Price—25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.

Apple or Orange—Large size and round, color bright golden yellow and exceedingly highly flavored. Must be planted in a damp location, or on water edge, or where it can be well watered—about same location as where Figs will thrive.

Plums.

Price—25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.

Wild Goose—Large size, deep red, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.

Golden Beauty—Same as Wild Goose, except in color.

Shropshire Damson—Medium size, dark purple, productive and highly esteemed for preserving.

Figs.

Price—20 cents each. \$2.00 per dozen.

Brown Turkey—Large brown, very sweet and the most reliable.

Apples.

Price—30 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen.

Red Astrachen—Large deep crimson, juicy, with an acid flavor.

Ben Davis—Large striped and a fine eating apple, keeps well.

Wine Sap—Large round deep red in color, keeps well and is juicy and vinous in flavor.

Early Harvest—Good size, pale yellow, and fine flavor, good for eating or cooking.

Grapes.

Price—One year old, \$1.50 per dozen.

Two years old, \$2.00 per dozen.

Black Spanish—Well known here, very reliable and hardy grower, large bunches, berries medium, black and vinous.

Concord—Large handsome black, bunches not very large but vines are very productive.

Catawba—Large loose bunches of redish purple color, rich and vinous in flavor.

Delaware—Small compact bunches, berries small, flesh color, very translucent, sweet and vinous.

Salem—Large compact oval, of chesnut color, thin skin, flesh tender with a rich aromatic flavor.

Martha—Same as Concord, except in color, which is white.

Assorted Trees.

Umbrella Chinas—	Each.	Per doz.
6 to 7 feet—strong saplings.....	25c.	\$3.50
with nice crowns.....	35c.	2.50
Mulberries—7 to 8 feet—strong saplings.	20c.	2.00
Box Elders—Nice strong trees.....	25c.	2.50
Weeping-Willows—5 feet high.....	20c.	2.00
Magnolias—1 to 4 feet.....	50c.	per foot.

Arborvitae —American—2 feet.....	50c.	\$5.00
“ Hybrid—2 1-2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	10.00
“ Biota fortunii—3 feet.....	1.50	15.00
“ Golden—2 1-2 feet.....	1.50	15.00

Smaller sizes of all the above Arborvitaes at less rates.

HEDGE PLANTS.

	Per Hundred.
Pomegranate	\$8.00
Altheas	15.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Price—25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen—except where noted.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Double white, rose and flesh and single purple with dark throat.

Crape Myrtle—White and pink.

Pomegranate—White, red and variegated and fruit bearing.

Lilac—Purple.

Spirea—(Bridal Wreath)—White single and double.

Syringa—(Mock Orange)—White.

Wisteria—Blue flowers, very rapid climber.

Honey Suckle—Coral red flowering, yellow and sweet flowering or white—Price 20 cents each. \$2.00 per dozen.

Yucca—A very ornamental plant for vase or lawns, recurving leaves; native of New Mexico.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—Ornamental variegated grass.

ROSES.

Not little green-house plants but all strong and well established plants, raised in the open ground.

The varieties below are the cream from the large assortment

which I grow. I have many other fine varieties, but not in such quantities as to warrant listing this season, as it is embarrassing to list articles and then not be able to furnish them when ordered.

Price—50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Teas and Monthlies.

- Adam**—Carmine pink.
- Agrippina**—Fiery red.
- Arch Duchess Isabella**—Flesh.
- Andre Schwartz**—Rich crimson.
- Alba Rosea**—Delicate pink.
- Bon Seline**—Rosy crimson.
- Bougere**—Rosy bronze.
- Countess Riza du Parc**—Bright copper rose.
- Cramoise Superior**—Dark crimson.
- Catherine Mermet**—Flesh, shaded rose.
- Countess Oovaroff**—Rosy crimson.
- Duchess de Thuringe**—Flesh, shaded rose.
- Devoniensis**—White, rose centre.
- Duchess de Brabant**—Soft rosy pink.
- Etoile de Lyon**—Rich yellow.
- Hermosa**—Clear pink.
- Isabella Sprunt**—Canary yellow.
- Jules Finger**—Bright rosy scarlet.
- Louis Phillippe**—Rich crimson.
- La Princess Vera**—White, lilac and fawn.
- Louis Richard**—Coppery red.
- Mad. Falcott**—Apricot yellow.
- Maria Guillott**—Pure white.
- Mad. Ched Guinoiseau**—Clear yellow.
- Mad. Ang. Jacquier**—Bright rosy carmine.
- Mignonette**—Polyanthe, delicate pink.
- Malmaison**—Flesh.
- Mad. Lambard**—Coppery rose.
- Mad. Welsh**—Amber yellow.
- Marshal Robert**—White.
- Niphetos**—Pure white.
- Perle de Jardins**—Deep yellow.
- Parqueritte**—Polyanthe, white.

Perle d'Or—Polyanthes Salmon rose.
Papa Gontier—Carmine red.
Queens Scarlet—Bright velvety scarlet.
St. Joseph—Salmon pink.
Sofranc—Bright apricot.
Souv. d'un Amie—Rosy flesh.
Souv. de Geo. Sand—Bright carmine.
Souv. de Paul Neyron—White, shaded lilac pink.
The Bride—Pure white.
Viscountess de Cazes—Reddish gold.
White Bon Seline—Ivory white.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

Anton Mouton—Clear pink.
Black Prince—Very dark crimson.
Capt. Christi—Pale flesh.
Countess of Oxford—Carmine rose.
Couquette de Blanches—Noisette, pure white.
Empress of India—Dark velvety crimson.
General Jacquiminot—Dazzling scarlet.
Giant of Battles—Brilliant crimson.
La France—Silvery rose.
Mad. Alf. Rougemont—White.
Mabel Morrison—Pure white.
Mad. Chas. Wood—Brilliant rose.
Olga Marix—White, shaded blush.
Prince Camil de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson.
Paul Neyron—Deep rose.
The Shah—Deep crimson scarlet.

Running Roses.

Cloth of Gold—Sulphur yellow.
Climbing Devoniensis—Delicate flesh.
Climbing Hermosa—Clear pink.
Gloire de Dijon—Yellow and fawn.
James Sprunt—Deep velvety red.
Lamarque—Pure white.
Marshal Neil—Golden yellow.

Mad Caroline Goodrich—Light crimson.
Reine Maria Henrietta—Dazzling crimson.
Reine Maria Pia—Rich crimson.

BULBS.

ALL FLOWERING SIZE BULBS.

	EACH.	PER DOZ..
TUBEROSES—Single.....	—	\$ 25
“ Double.....	—	50
GLADIOLUS—Red colors mixed.....	—	75
“ Light colors mixed.....	—	\$1.00
DAHLIAS—Assorted colors.....	25	2.50
AMYRILLIS—Maria Louisa, white with pink stripe	25	2.50
“ Formossissima, scarlet.....	25	2.50
“ Johnsonii, crimson, with white stripe	25	2.50
“ Ismena Calathina, white.....	25	2.50
NARCISSUS—Single yellow, single paper white and large double yellow.....	—	50
ROMAN HYACINTHS—Fine for bedding flesh and white flowers.....	—	50
CANNAS—(Indian Shot,) yellow and red.....	—	50
CALADIUM—(Elephant ears).	—	1.00
BANANAS—Small roots.	25	—
“ Large roots.....	50	—

THE NARCISSUS AND ROMAN HYACINTHS must be ordered before the 1st of January, as they are winter and early spring flowering bulbs. The rest of the above bulbs, can be had until late in the spring.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Those marked "H" will grow out doors during winter.

	PER DOZ.
ACHYRANTHUS—Assorted	\$1.00
COLEUS—Assorted	1.00
CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Assorted	1.00
ALTERNANTHERAS—Assorted	75
SALVIAS—Red	1.00
GERANIUMS—Assorted.....	1.00
VERBENAS—Assorted	H 50
VIOLETS—Single, blue.....	H 25
“ Double white and blue.....	H 50
PANSIES—Assorted.....	H 40
VINCAS—Assorted	50
CARNATIONS—Assorted.....	H 50
PINKS—Chinese	H 25
PHLOX—Assorted.....	H 20

Pansies, Carnations, Chinese Pinks, and Phlox. will be ready to ship December 10th. Pansies can not be furnished after April 1st—as after that time they will not bear transplanting to give satisfaction.

POT PLANTS.

WITHOUT POTS. WITH POTS ADD PRICE OF POT.

	From 3 in. Pot.	From 4 in. Pot.	From 5 in. Pot.
Abutilons—4 varieties.....	\$.15	\$.20	\$.25
Achyranthus—4 varieties.....	.10	.15	.20
Alternanthera—4 varieties.....	.10	.15	.....
Begonia—10 varieties.....	.10	.20	.25
Coleus—15 varieties.....	.10	.15	.20
Ferns—8 varieties.....	.10	.15	.25
Fuchsia—6 varieties.....	.15	.20	.25
Geraniums, Single and Double.....	.10	.15	.20
" Ivy Leaved.....	.10	.15	.20
" Mrs. Taylor.....	.15	.20	.30
" Sweet Scented.....	.10	.15	.20
Heliotropes, in variety.....	.10	.15	.25
Hibiscus—Single and Double.....	.....	.25	.30
Ivy (German).....	.10	.15	.....
Hoya Carnosa, Wax Plant.....	.15	.20	.....
" " Variegated.....	.15	.25	.....
Primroses, White, Red and Pink.....	.....	.20	.25
Plumbago.....	.....	.15	.25
Sansevieria (Rattlesnake Plant).....	.....	.15	.25
Vincas, assorted Colors.....	.10	.15	.20

Where pots are with plants add 5 cents for 3, 4 and 5 inch pots.

Additional Plants.

PALMS—In assortment—varying from \$1.25 to \$3.00 each, according to size and variety.

ORANGES—(Dwarf,) nice shrubbery, fruit bearing sizes from 60 cents to \$1.50 each.

JASMINE OFFICINALES—White flowery vine—25c. and 30c. each.

OLEANDERS—White and pink, from 25c. to \$1.00 each.

VOLCAMELIA—Double white, 25c. each.

HANGING BASKETS, filled with suitable plants from 40c. to 75c. each.

Pots and Hanging Pans.

	EACH.	DOZ.
5 inch.....		\$.80
6 inch.....		.90
7 inch.....	12 1-2	1.25
8 inch.....	15c.	1.50
10 inch.....	20c.	....
12 inch.....	30c.	....
8 inch hanging pans.....	20c.	2.00
10 inch " ".....	25c.	2.50
Saucers for 5, 6 and 7 inch pots.....	05c.	.50

About Agents.

The question is often asked why I have no Traveling Agents: it is because I do not favor misrepresentation. The traveling tree agent business is justly, in bad repute, being a great damage to the honorable nurseryman, as well as to the planter. If you buy of a Traveling Agent, and the trees bear Crabs instead of fruit, what can you do about it? It is time and money saved to always patronize a responsible home nursery.